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(54) **ANIMAL LITTER, PROCESS FOR
PREPARING ANIMAL LITTER AND
METHOD OF REMOVAL OF ANIMAL WASTE**

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

An animal litter, process for preparing the animal litter and a
method for removal of animal waste using the animal litter are
provided. The animal litter generally includes ground malt
sprouts, a lubricant, and a cohesiveness agent. The animal
litter is in the form of discrete plural particles which tend to
agglomerate when wetted.

5 Claims, No Drawings

ANIMAL LITTER, PROCESS FOR PREPARING ANIMAL LITTER AND METHOD OF REMOVAL OF ANIMAL WASTE

RELATED APPLICATION

This application is a continuation of U.S. application Ser. No. 13/772,086, filed Feb. 20, 2013, which claims the benefit of U.S. application Ser. No. 61/600,978, filed Feb. 20, 2012. The contents of these applications are incorporated herein by reference in their entireties.

FIELD

The present application relates to an animal litter, and more particularly to a litter that includes ground malt sprouts. The application further pertains to a process for preparing an animal litter, methods for removal of animal waste, and related products, processes, and methods.

BACKGROUND

Clumping animal litters are typically provided in the form of discrete plural particles. The particles tend to agglomerate into solid masses or clumps when wetted by a liquid waste such as animal urine. A number of such clumping litters are known. One advantage of such clumping litters is that the solid clumps, which are formed upon wetting of the litter, can be separately removed as discrete entities from the remaining litter. The dumped litter can be discarded by the animal owner, leaving behind a quantity of relatively uncontaminated litter for future use. Animal owners, particularly owners of house cats, often find the clumping property of such litters to be convenient for periodic cleaning of the animal litter box. Ammonia-masking properties also are desirable in animal litters because ammonia, a breakdown product of the urea found in animal urine, is a significant factor that contributes to the undesirable odor of animal waste. Some known animal litters have good ammonia-masking properties.

Many clumping animal litters are made from clays and other mineral substrates. Such litters typically include particles of a mineral substrate, which substrate functions as an absorbent and/or odor reducer. The particles may be coated with a liquid-activated adhesive material, such as gelatinized starch, on the surfaces of the particles. When wetted, the adhesive material is activated and causes the discrete litter particles to agglomerate into clumps.

Although clay-based litters may be functional as clumping animal litters, such litters may have different features and characteristics compared to other materials. For example, one feature of clay litters is the high density of the clay component of the litter. Because of this high density, a relatively heavy mass of litter must be used for a given volume of urine. In addition, the resulting clumps of soiled litter are somewhat heavy, and thus can fracture in the absence of strong interparticle adhesion. Another feature of clay litters is that, because the clay is not biodegradable, the litter cannot be flushed into some sewage systems after use. This may be inconvenient for certain animal owners.

In recognition of these features, animal litters made from biodegradable materials, such as seed hulls or other grain-based materials, have been provided. Such litters are often suitable for disposal by flushing into sewage systems. For instance, U.S. Pat. No. 6,014,947 purports to disclose a grain-based litter made from whole wheat or other ground grains. In recognition of the features inherent in clumping animal litters, biodegradable litters that exhibit a clumping property

have undergone development. Like typical clumping clay litters, such litters often comprise discrete particles of a liquid-absorbent substrate having a liquid-activated adhesive coated thereon.

Numerous litters are disclosed in U.S. Pat. Nos. 7,757,638; 7,753,002; 6,86,8,802; 6,622,658; 6,405,677; 6,21,6,634 and 6,098,569, as well as U.S. application Ser. No. 13/103,778, all assigned to Grain Processing Corporation of Muscatine, Iowa. These patents provide excellent teachings as to organic, biodegradable litters that, in preferred embodiments, are based exclusively on natural materials. The litters disclosed in these patents have excellent ammonia absorbing properties.

The present application seeks to provide an animal litter that differs from the heretofore described litters.

SUMMARY

An animal litter, process for preparing the animal litter and a method for removal of animal waste using the animal litter are provided. The animal litter generally includes ground malt sprouts and other ingredients. In many embodiments, the litter includes at least about 20 weight % ground malt sprouts, a lubricant, and a cohesiveness agent. The animal litter is in the form of discrete plural particles which tend to agglomerate when wetted.

Further, in some embodiments a process for preparing an animal litter is also provided. The process includes the steps of providing a mixture of ground malt sprouts, preferably in an amount of at least about 20 weight %, a lubricant, and a cohesiveness agent; and compacting the mixture of into discrete plural compacted particles which tend to agglomerate when wetted.

Additionally, a method for removal of animal waste is provided in some embodiments. The method includes the steps of providing a container that includes an animal litter, allowing an animal to excrete waste into said litter, whereby liquid present in said container as a result of said waste causes at least a portion of said litter to agglomerate into at least one clump, and removing the clump from the container. The animal litter includes ground malt sprouts, in many cases at least about 20% ground malt sprouts, a lubricant, and a starch cohesiveness agent. The animal litter is in the form of discrete plural compacted particles which tend to agglomerate when wetted. Further, the cohesiveness agent is present in said litter in an amount effective to enhance the intraparticle cohesion of said particles.

These and other aspects may be understood more readily from the following description.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The animal litters described herein may be formulated as clumping litters or as non-clumping litters but generally are provided in the form of clumping litters. The litter preferably is formulated to take the form of pellets or other compacted forms, particularly when the litter is intended as a cat litter.

After the litter has become soiled, the liquid in the animal urine will cause some of the litter to form a clump. The soiled litter then may be removed from the box by removing the clump and any solid waste litter from remaining unsoiled litter and disposing of the soiled litter. Alternatively, the soiled litter may be removed without separating it from any unsoiled litter in the box, by disposing of all or substantially all of the litter in the box. In either case, animal waste will be thereby removed. Optionally, the supply of litter may be replenished with fresh litter.

A range of desired properties for clumping animal litter has been identified. These properties include biodegradability, high sorption capacity, cohesion, clumpability, ammonia and other odor masking, a density and texture that is acceptable for the target animal, clump strength, tendency to remain clumped, clump weight, and cost. In general, the various ingredients and processing conditions may be selected to accommodate a desired combination of properties. Some combinations of ingredients and processing conditions may not yield a litter that is commercially satisfactory. Selection of appropriate ingredients and processing conditions will become apparent upon review of the following description.

In one embodiment, the animal litter is in the form of discrete plural particles, which particles generally are sufficiently cohesive for use as an animal litter. By "particles" it is contemplated granules or pellets obtained by compaction. The compaction may be any process suitable for compressing the ingredients from which the litter is composed to an extent that the internal cohesion of the ingredients is increased. Generally, the mass of ingredients should become sufficiently internally cohesive for use as an animal litter. The preferred method of compaction is by pelletizing the mixtures of ingredients in a pellet mill, but other processes (such as extrusion) may be employed. Generally, the pellets formed in a pellet mill (or the extrudate formed upon extruding the litter components) should be subjected to a process such as crumbling, to reduce the size of the pellets (or extrudate).

The animal litter generally includes ground malt sprouts in combination with other materials. Ground malt sprouts are believed to function as a sorbent for animal urine, and to contribute favorably to the clumping properties of the litter. To enable clumping, the ground malt sprouts should be provided as a finely ground material. In this regard, the malt sprouts may be finely ground such that it passes through a $\frac{1}{16}$ inch screen, such as found in a hammer mill. Other forms and particle sizes of malt sprouts may also be included in the animal litter. For example, malt sprouts may be ground to have a larger and/or smaller particle size and may also be included in a combination of particle sizes. For example, in many embodiments, no more than about 5% of the total particles are larger than a U.S. standard #20 mesh screen size while at least 50% of the total particles are smaller than U.S. standard #40 mesh screen size and at least 20% of the particles are smaller than a U.S. standard #80 mesh screen size. While not intending to limit the invention to a particular theory of operation, it is believed that the particle size in this range will provide a large surface area for the malt sprouts when in the animal litter particles but will enable ready processing.

The malt sprouts may also be included in range of amounts. For example, in one form, the malt sprouts are included such that it forms at least about 20% of the overall animal litter composition. The malt sprouts may also be included in larger amounts, such as about 65% of the animal litter composition. In one form, the malt sprouts are included in an amount of about 20% to about 85%.

The animal litter may include one or more lubricants including fats, oils and mixtures thereof. The lubricant is not necessarily believed to provide desired properties itself to the litter, but is believed to be useful in connection with the preparation of the litter. The lubricant can be present in any amount sufficient to facilitate the compaction of the animal litter composition into particles, as described herein.

For example, in one form, the animal litter includes ground virgin corn germ. Virgin germ includes oils and is believed to provide corn oil in the formulation. The lubricant may be

included in any suitable amount. A typical range of amounts will be from about 1% to about 10% by weight.

Other suitable lubricants include, for example, fats and oils. Exemplary fats include lauric fats, such as babassu, coconut and palm kernel, and animal fats, such as butter oil, chicken fat, lard and beef tallow. Exemplary oils include fish oils, such as menhaden, and vegetable oils. Preferred vegetable oils include, for example, canola, cocoa butter, corn, cottonseed, olive, palm, peanut, rapeseed, soybean and sesame. Preferably, the lubricant is a vegetable oil because animals are often attracted to animal fats and fish oils as a food source.

The animal litter also includes at least one cohesiveness agent which is employed to effect intraparticle cohesion. Prior art litters employ modified, pre-gelatinized starches to effect adhesion between particles of litter, i.e., interparticle adhesion. When a polysaccharide cohesiveness agent is employed, the cohesiveness agent is believed to provide additional hydroxyl groups, which enhance the bonding between grain proteins within the litter granule. It is further believed that the additional hydroxyl groups so function by enhancing the hydrogen bonding of proteins to starch and to other proteins. The cohesiveness agent may be present in any amount suitable to enhance the cohesiveness of the granules of animal litter.

The cohesiveness agent preferably is a polysaccharide. Any suitable polysaccharide may be used in conjunction with the invention and thus, for example, the cohesiveness agent may comprise one or more polysaccharides such as dextrans, maltodextrins, starches, flours, cellulose, hemicellulose, and the like. Preferably, the cohesiveness agent comprises a starch, and most preferably, the cohesiveness agent comprises a corn starch. It has been found that non-gelatinized, unmodified starches are especially suitable for use as cohesiveness agents in conjunction with the invention. When unmodified starches are employed, it is believed that such starches may contribute to a small extent to interparticle adhesion in the clumped litter.

The cohesiveness agent may further include a fibrous material. Fibers for use as a cohesiveness agent include soluble and insoluble fibers such as apple fiber, barley-bran flour, barley-flour, brewers spent grain, carrageenan gum, citrus fiber, citrus pulp sacs, cocoa, corn bran, corn fiber, dried cranberries, fig powder, guar gum, gum agar, gum Arabic, locust bean gum, oat bran, oat fiber, pea fiber, powdered cellulose, dried prunes, defatted rice bran, stabilized rice bran, rice fiber, sodium carboxymethylcellulose, soy fiber, sugar beat fiber, wheat bran, and defatted wheat germ. Other suitable fibers include, for example, cellulose, microcrystalline cellulose, resistant starch, chitin/chitosan, methylcellulose, hydroxypropyl methylcellulose, carboxymethylcellulose, pectin, alginate, karaya, tragacanth, gellan, arabinogalactan, inulin, konjac flour, psyllium seed husk, curdlan, and polydextrose. It is contemplated that some of these materials will function as sorbents in some embodiments. To the extent that a cohesiveness agent is indeed in the litter formation, the cohesiveness agent is an ingredient that is different from the "sorbent." In other words a litter that is said to include both a "sorbent" and a "cohesiveness agent" will have separate ingredients for the sorbent and the cohesiveness agent, even though the cohesiveness agent may have its own sorption properties and even though the sorbent may contain plant fiber.

The cohesiveness agent may be included in a variety of amounts. For example, in one form, the cohesiveness agent is included in a range of about 5% to about 40%. Other cohesiveness agents and amounts of cohesiveness agents may be included as discussed in more detail below. The litter may

include further includes a supplemental cohesiveness agent, which is an ionic species that is believed to enhance protein-protein and/or protein-starch interactions. Any suitable ionic salt may be used in conjunction with the invention. For example, the supplemental cohesiveness agent may be selected from among the alkali and alkaline-earth salts of common anions, such as the halide, nitrate, nitrite, carbonate, phosphate, sulfate, and bicarbonate salts, and the like. Exemplary supplemental cohesiveness agents include of sodium chloride, calcium chloride, sodium carbonate, calcium carbonate, sodium bicarbonate and mixtures thereof. The supplemental cohesiveness agent may be present in any amount sufficient to assist the cohesiveness agent in enhancing the cohesion of the animal litter granules.

Further, the animal litters may include ingredients such as whole ground grain, or grain meal. By "plant meal" it is meant to include meals or flours from grain, beans, grass, and the like, which are typically thought of as agriculturally derived meals or flours. Any plant meal that may be formulated into a clumping litter in accordance with the teachings herein may be deemed suitable for use. The plant meal preferably is a grain meal, i.e., a ground grain, and preferably is a ground whole grain. In some embodiments, ground fines can be removed from a whole grain meal, such as by screening. The remaining ground product is still deemed to be a whole grain meal within the meaning of the present application. Suitable plant meals include, for example, corn meal, soy meal, sorghum meal, alfalfa meal, barley meal, and the like. Combinations of two or more of the foregoing may be used. Preferably, the grain meal used in the animal litter includes a grain meal derived from an oil-rich grain. Most preferably, the grain meal is derived from corn grain.

For practical considerations, the grain meal preferably consists of a whole unprocessed grain meal, though a processed grain meal or a combination of a whole grain meal and a processed grain meal may also be used in the animal litter. By "whole grain meal" it is meant to include a milled whole grain, such as grain meal that is produced in a wet or dry milling process. Processed grain meal includes, for example, meal or flour from which the germ or bran has been removed. In one preferred embodiment, the grain meal used in the animal litter includes whole corn meal or a combination of whole corn meal and processed corn meal, such as defatted corn meal obtained from a solvent extraction or press extraction process.

In some embodiments, the litter includes a plant fiber that is effective in enhancing the agglomeration of the particles of litter when wetted. In one form, the fiber is present in at least an amount effective to enhance the agglomeration of the particles of animal litter when the particles are contacted with a liquid such as animal urine. Without being bound by any particular theory, it is contemplated that the fiber provides for an enhancement of clump strength, or an increase in clump cohesiveness, and in many embodiments, an increase in both clump strength and cohesiveness. The enhancement in particle agglomeration, with respect both to clump strength and cohesiveness, is believed to be due to enhancement of adhesion between the particles, which in some cases is believed to be due to hydrogen bonding phenomena. Clump strength is a measure of the force required to fracture a clump of animal litter, while cohesiveness is a measure of the friability of a clump. A high clump strength is advantageous in that it reduces the likelihood of breakage of the clumps, thereby allowing the soiled animal litter to be removed more effectively. High clump strength also minimizes the likelihood of leaving behind soiled animal litter that may break off upon removal of soiled clumps. Both clump strength and cohesiveness,

but especially cohesiveness, may be qualitatively evaluated with the increase in these properties being evaluated relative to an animal litter that does not include the fiber.

Any suitable plant fiber or combination of fibers may be used. Exemplary plant fibers include grain bran and citrus residues. Preferred grain brans include, for example, wheat bran, corn bran, soy bran, sorghum bran, barley bran, or any combination thereof. Preferably, the grain bran includes a ground corn bran. In one form, the grain bran is preferably present in an amount of from about 1% to about 90%, more preferably from about 3% to about 70%, even more preferably from about 4% to about 50%, and most preferably from about 5% to about 30% by weight of the animal litter. These amounts are exclusive of any bran present in the grain meal, with the proviso that the invention is not intended to encompass ground whole grain to which nothing has been added. If the litter is embodied in a product that comprises one or both of grain meal or grain germ in combination with a grain bran, the grain bran being a bran from the same grain from which the meal is derived, then in preferred embodiments the bran is present in the litter in an amount greater than that in which the bran would naturally be present in ground whole grain. Preferably, the bran is present in an amount of at least 5% more than would be present in the ground whole grain; more preferably, the bran is present in an amount of at least 10% more than would be so present. In some embodiments, a litter may comprise one or both of a grain meal or grain germ in combination with a grain bran, the grain bran being a bran from a different grain than the grain from which the meal or germ is derived. More generally, the germ, grain, and cohesiveness agent should be present as discrete ingredients, by which is contemplated that the various components of the litter do not comprise a whole ground grain, or constitute ingredients which when combined and ground are indistinguishable from whole ground grain (although whole ground grain may be a component of the animal litter).

The plant fiber used can include a combination of fibers. In one embodiment, the combination of fibers includes a combination of grain bran and citrus fiber. In this embodiment, the fiber can include a mixture of a grain bran, citrus peels and citrus pulp. When the fiber includes grain bran and a citrus peel/pulp combination, it is preferred that the grain bran is present in an amount of from about 10% to about 20% by weight of the litter, and the combination of citrus peel and citrus pulp is present in an amount of from about 10% to about 20% by weight of the animal litter.

Because the animal litter is made from biodegradable materials, the litter is subject to spoilage, such as by molding or bacterial action. To prevent or inhibit such spoilage, the litter can include a microbial inhibitor. A microbial inhibitor can be present in any amount effective to inhibit or prevent the spoilage of the animal litter. Typically, any ingredient capable of maintaining a pH of the animal litter from about 3 to about 5.5 is effective to prevent or inhibit spoilage of the animal litter.

In one embodiment, the spoilage inhibitor is a mold inhibitor. Any suitable mold inhibitor can be employed in conjunction with the invention. The mold inhibitor can include, for example, sodium chloride (which can also provide supplemental cohesive properties), propionic acid, propionate salts (e.g., sodium propionate, calcium propionate and the like), citric acid, citric acid salts (e.g., sodium citrate, calcium citrate, potassium citrate and the like), benzoate salts (e.g., sodium benzoate), parabens (e.g., methylparaben, ethylparaben, propylparaben and the like), sorbic acid, and sorbic acid salts (e.g., potassium sorbate and the like), lactic acid and

lactic acid salts, acetic acid and acetic acid salts, alginic acid and alginic acid salts, and any combination thereof.

Preferably, the mold inhibitor includes citric acid, sodium chloride, potassium sorbate, or any combination thereof. More preferably, the mold inhibitor includes a combination of citric acid, sodium chloride and potassium sorbate or a combination of citric acid and sodium chloride. When citric acid is used, it is preferably present in an amount of about 0.5% to 2% by weight of the animal litter. When sodium chloride is used, it is preferably present in the animal litter in an amount of about 2% by weight of the animal litter (sodium chloride is believed to function as a supplemental cohesiveness agent when used in this amount). When potassium sorbate is used, it is preferably present in the animal litter in an amount of from 0.1-0.5%, more preferably from 0.1-0.2%, by weight of the animal litter. Other microbial inhibitors may be included if desired, and such ingredients can be present in any amount suitable for their intended purpose.

The animal litter may also include other materials to help in odor absorption and/or elimination. For example, the animal litter may include 2 to 25% of a carbon-based odor-absorbing material as described in U.S. Application Ser. No. 61/600,966, filed Feb. 20, 2012 and entitled "Odor-Absorbing Materials And Processes For Their Preparation And Use."

The litter may be provided with a fragrance-imparting material to provide a pleasant scent. In one aspect, a scent is provided from a natural source, such as but not limited to alfalfa, almond, amber, angelica root, anise, apple, apricot, banana, basil, bay, bay laurel, benzoin, bergamot, bitter orange, black pepper, bois de rose (rosewood), cajeput, cardamom, carrot seed, cedarwood, cedarwood atlas, cinnamon, citronella, citrus, clary sage, clove, cocoa, coconut, coffee, coriander, cranberry, cypress, elemi, eucalyptus globulus, eucalyptus, fennel, frankincense, galbanum, geranium, German chamomile, ginger, grapefruit, helichrysum, hyssop, jasmine, juniper berry, lavender, lemon, lemongrass, lily, linden blossom, mango, marjoram, melissa, mint, myrrh, myrtle, neroli, niaouli, nutmeg, orange, oregano, palm, parsley, patchouli, peach, peppermint, petitgrain, pine, pineapple, raspberry, Roman chamomile, rose, rosemary, sandalwood, spearmint, spruce, strawberry, tea, thyme, vanilla, vetiver, violet, yarrow, ylang ylang, and the like. Plant parts that do not provide a scent or have very low scent but that are visually appealing can also be used. The plant parts can be subjected to a process to reduce the size of the parts to a size suitable for addition to an animal litter.

Essential oils or other plant extracts can be used in the litters described herein. Extracts can be physically obtained, such as by pressing or squeezing, or by using solvent, such as oil, organic solvent, or water, to process plant parts. For example, orange oil can be obtained from orange peels, and rose oil can be extracted from rose petals using vegetable or mineral oil. Commercially-available essential oils can also be used, if desired. By one approach, one or more plant extracts or essential oils can be blended to provide a desired scent. For example, a blend of plant extracts can be provided to give a rose, "earthy," "spring," "fresh," "ocean," or other desired scent as can be readily formulated by a skilled person in the art.

In one aspect, the deodorizing agent may include natural or synthetic fragrances. Suitable fragrances include, for example, Modern Lavender, Lavender Fields, Natural Fresh Clean, Baby Fresh Natural, Natural Amber Balsam, Natural Sweet Amber, Natural Fresh Citrus, Natural Fresh Air, and Rose from Fragrance West, Van Nuys, Calif., Baby Fresh, Lilac, Violet, Rose, Jasmine, and Lavender from Bell Flavors & Fragrances, Inc., Northbrook, Ill., Natural Lavender, Rose

Geranium, Natural Rosemary Mint, Baby Powder, and Fresh Blossoms Natural from Flavor and Fragrance Specialties, Mahwah, N.J., and Lavender, Jasmine, Amber, and Fresh Wave from Alpha Aromatics, Fox Chapel, Pa.

In some embodiments, the litters provided herein include colorful plant parts, such as flowers, flower buds, petals, or the like, to provide visually appealing colored particles to the litter. In one aspect, the colorful plants parts also provide a natural scent to the litter. In another aspect, the colorful plant parts are provided in combination with a natural based fragrance, such as with a scented oil. For example, brightly colored particles made from dried flowers and petals are often weak in scent and the fragrance of the particles can be enhanced by inclusion of a natural or synthetic fragrance.

The litter may include a blend of essential oil formulated to have lavender scent. For example, "Natural Lavender" fragrance Item#114B13 or 112E13 made by Flavor and Fragrance Specialties, Mahwah, N.J., can be sprayed onto the animal litter at the ratio of 1.6 to 3.5 pounds per ton to provide the litter with a lavender scent.

By another approach, a blend of essential oil formulated to fresh blossom scent, like the "Fresh Blossoms Natural" fragrance Item#112B17 made by Flavor and Fragrance Specialties, Mahwah, N.J., can be sprayed onto the animal litter at the ratio of 1.6 to 3.5 pounds per ton to provide the litter with a fresh flower blossom scent.

The litter may include dried lavender flowers and flower buds can be added to the lavender or fresh blossom scented litter at a ratio of 1 to 6.3 pounds per ton of litter. The dried lavender flowers and buds provide a pleasant and sweet scent to the litter while also providing bright colored particles which are appealing to consumers. The flowers provide the impression of a natural fresh scent even though the scent is provided primarily from the essential oil.

In another aspect, dried global amaranth flowers and flower petals can be added to the lavender or fresh blossom scented litter.

By another approach, no scented oils are added to the litters. Instead, dried global amaranth flowers and flower petals are added at a ratio of about 0.88 pounds per ton of litter and lavender flowers and buds are added at a ratio of about 6.3 pounds per ton of litter. The global amaranth flowers and petals have significantly brighter color than the lavender flowers and provide brightly colored particles that are appealing to consumers but are weak in scent. The dried lavender flowers and buds provide an appealing visual appearance and a pleasant and sweet scent to the litter. The colorful amaranth flowers and scent from the lavender flowers provide consumers with the impression of a natural, fresh scent.

In yet another aspect, dried "forget-me-not" flowers, rose petals, purple clover flowers, global amaranth flowers and flower petals, cornflower, cowslip, St. John's wort flowers, yarrow flowers, or field poppy flowers, are added to the litter at a ratio of about 0.88 pounds to 2 pounds per ton of litter. The dried flowers and petals provide brightly colored particles that are appealing to consumers.

By one approach, the scent of the litter can be changed seasonally. For example, the litter can be scented to reflect each of the four seasons of the year. For example, a coffee scent can be prepared from spent coffee grounds. A vanilla scent can be provided from vanilla extract. A coconut scent can be provided from coconut copra pellets. A strawberry or apple scent can be provided by addition of apple or strawberry by-products.

In some cases, the animal litter including plant parts and/or fragrance is packaged under conditions effective to lengthen the shelf life of the scented product. In one aspect, the scented

litters can be packaged in a plastic bag with oxygen barrier properties, such as, for example, a laminated polyethylene and polyester or nylon plastic package. In another aspect, the packaging is purged with nitrogen gas to reduce the oxygen level inside the package to less than 10 percent v/v, preferably less than 2 percent v/v. The lower oxygen content would reduce the oxidization of components of the natural fragrance, which was believed to reduce the shelf life of the natural fragrance. Under these conditions, the shelf life of the scented litter is at least about 20 weeks.

The animal litter preferably has a moisture content sufficiently high to prevent the articles of animal litter from becoming friable and sufficiently low to allow additional moisture to be absorbed. Preferably, the moisture content of the inventive animal litter is less than about 30% based on the weight of the litter. More preferably, the moisture content ranges from about 3% to about 25%; even more preferably, the moisture content ranges from about 5% to about 20%; and most preferably the moisture content is from about 5% to about 15%. It is contemplated that some of the moisture in the animal litter will be present originally in the sorbent materials and/or cohesiveness agent. In some embodiments, the moisture content will be about 12% or less.

In exemplary embodiments, the animal has been found effective in suppressing odors of animal waste such as animal urine. Animal urine contains urea, allantoin, or other compounds which break down to form ammonia. The ammonia odor of spent animal litter is often considered to be objectionable. Animal litters made in accordance with this application will be effective in substantially reducing ammonia odors, and a litter box (housed or exposed) containing such litter will remain substantially free from ammonia odors for about 30 hours or more after the animal has excreted waste into the litter.

In one form, the animal litter preferably has a density sufficient to allow interparticle binding, yet that will minimize the weight of the litter. The litter preferably has a bulk density ranging from about 400-800 kg/m³. Lighter density may have a tendency to make the litter too light and result in "tracking" by an animal, such as a cat. Density preferably is evaluated after loosely filling a container and measuring the weight of a specific volume of the litter.

It will be appreciated that the particle size distribution can have an effect on the functional properties of the animal litter. If there is a relatively high population of very large particles, the litter may absorb liquids more slowly and also may be less effective in masking ammonia odor or other undesirable odors of spent animal litter. On the other hand, a relatively high population of small particles or fines can result in "tracking" and reduced clump strength. In many embodiments, the particle size of the finished litter is such that more than 90% of the particles are larger than a U.S. standard #20 mesh screen size while essentially all of the litter is smaller than a U.S. standard #5 mesh screen size. In some embodiments from 8-15% is larger than a U.S. standard #8 mesh screen size; 55-75% are larger than a U.S. standard #14 mesh screen size but smaller than a U.S. standard #8 mesh screen size, where essentially all of the rest is between a U.S. standard #14 mesh screen size and a U.S. standard #20 mesh screen size. In some embodiments finer particles are not present; in other embodiments, finer particles are present in an amount effective to about 20%; in some cases, up to about 15%; and in some cases, up to about 12%.

Because the animal litter is to be used to absorb animal waste, e.g., urine, the litter should have an absorption capacity sufficient to allow the animal litter to so function. The absorption capacity of the litter preferably is at least about 0.05 ml

water per gram of litter, more preferably ranges from about 0.5 to about 1.5 ml/g, and most preferably ranges from about 0.8 to about 1.2 ml/g. The absorption capacities specified herein are determined per gram of animal litter, based on the absorption of deionized water. Preferred absorption capacity ranges based on the absorption of deionized water are believed to approximate that of animal urine.

Other properties may be desired of an animal litter. For example, to minimize inconvenience and mess associated with packaging, transporting, and using the litter, the litter preferably generates a minimal amount of dust. In one form, the preferred litters do not generate substantial dust, and ordinarily do not require dust reducing agents (although such may be added if desired). Moreover, the preferred litters have a sand-like texture that is not fluffy, which is preferred by domestic animals such as cats.

Another preferred property is clumping efficiency. Clumping efficiency is the amount of litter required to form a clump with a given volume of liquid, with lower amounts of required litter corresponding to higher clumping efficiencies. Preferably, to absorb 30 ml animal urine, less than about 60 g of litter is required; more preferably, less than about 40 g is required.

Other desired properties include biodegradability and tendency to remain clumped over time. Biodegradability is a particularly preferred property when it is desired to dispose of clumps of litter by flushing them into the toilet. The litter is believed to be at least as biodegradable as other grain-based litters, and thus the litter may be disposed of by flushing, even into a septic system. Moreover, the litter exhibits controlled water-absorbing capacity, making it easily flushable down a toilet without excessive expansion. This property can help avoid blockages of drain pipes, e.g., when cat owners flush the soiled litter down the toilet. Tendency to remain clumped refers to the stability of the clump of the soiled litter. A clumping litter should remain clumped for at least 48 hours after the clump has formed. In one form, the litters have an excellent tendency to remain clumped.

A process for preparing an animal litter is also provided. Generally, the process comprises compacting ingredients forming the animal litter into discrete plural particles of a size suitable for use as a litter. In some embodiments, the particle size is accomplished by reducing a larger mass to the desired size. Preferably, the process includes a step of compacting or compressing the particles of animal litter into granules or pellets, which most preferably is accomplished in a pelleting operation. The stabilizer or mold inhibitor, cohesiveness agent, and/or lubricant, when used, can be added at any suitable stage, and preferably are mixed with the other components of the litter in the desired proportions prior to pelletizing of the grain-based substrate.

When a pellet mill is employed, the moisture content in the pellet mill feed preferably is in the ranges described herein with respect to the moisture content in the finished product, and preferably is 10-14%. Optionally, moisture can be added to the feedstock in the form of liquid water to bring the feed stock to the desired moisture content. The temperature in the pellet mill preferably is brought to about 70-90° C., e.g., 82° C., using steam. The pellet mill may be operated under any conditions that impart sufficient work to the feedstock to provide pellets. It is believed that the particle size of the starting materials, the temperature within the pellet mill, and other variables can affect the properties of the final product. The pellet mill can be operated with a suitable die (e.g., a 3/2 in. times 5/8 in. die) at a pressure and temperature effective to provide pellets. The pellets preferably are then crumbled in a pellet mill crumbler to provide discrete plural particles having

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a particle size capable of passing through an 8 mesh screen but being retained on a 20 mesh screen. As described herein, lubrication is preferably provided by adding a virgin germ. In other embodiments, lubrication may be provided by adding another lubricant, such as a vegetable oil.

A method for removing animal waste is also provided, which method generally contemplates providing a container containing an animal litter described herein, allowing an animal to excrete waste into the container, whereby moisture from the waste causes the animal litter to agglomerate into at least one clump; and removing the clump of litter from the container and preferably any solid waste so as to remove the animal waste. By "container" is meant to include any enclosed or partially enclosed area, such as a litter box, a cage, a stall, a pen (such as a poultry coop), or the like. The method for the removal of animal waste is contemplated to be useful for all animals capable of excreting waste on land, such as cats, dogs, mice, birds, gerbils, reptiles, and other animals, and finds particular applicability in connection with removal of waste from domestic house cats. The method for the removal of animal waste also may be useful for the removal of waste generated by farm animals such as chickens, livestock, or the like.

The following examples further illustrate the invention, but should not be construed as in any way limiting the scope of the invention.

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EXAMPLES

Example 1

The litter of Example 1 was prepared using malt sprouts which were ground to a fine powder. The malt sprouts were ground in a hammer mill with a 1/16 inch screen and used in the following formulation:

TABLE 1

Example 1 composition	
Ingredient	% Total Weight
Ground Citrus Peel Pellets	30.00
Fine Ground Malt Sprouts (Hammer Mill w/1/16 in screen)	31.90
Corn Starch	26.00
DCM-121 (12% oil) Hominy Feed	6
"Virgin" Corn Germ	2.00
Salt	3.00
Citric Acid	1.00
Potassium Sorbate	0.10

The materials were mixed together and then pelletized in a pellet mill with a 3/32 inch die of a 3/16 inch by 2 inch die (1 1/2 inch and 2 inch thickness). The pellet mill was operated at a temperature of about 165-170° F. The product was dried to a moisture content below 12%. The final product was then crumbled to reduce the size of the particles. The finished product has a size distribution as shown in Table 2 below:

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TABLE 2

Particle size distribution.						
% Over #8 Sieve	% Over #14 Sieve	% Over #20 sieve	% Over #30 Sieve	% Over #40 Sieve	% Over #80 Sieve	% in pan
8-15	55-75	10-20	<6	<3	<2	<1

The material prepared according to Example 1 formed a suitable animal litter.

Example 2

A litter was prepared in a manner similar to Example 1 using ground malt sprouts, but was prepared without any hominy feed. The litter had the following formulation:

TABLE 3

Example 2 composition	
Ingredient	% Total Weight
Ground Citrus Peel Pellets	30.00
Fine Ground Malt Sprouts (Hammer Mill w/1/16 in screen)	33.00
Corn Starch	30.00
Virgin Corn Germ	3.00
Salt	3.00
Citric Acid	1.00
Potassium Sorbate	0.10

The material prepared according to Example 2 formed a suitable animal litter.

The litter was found to be a satisfactory cat litter and to have a clump weight of 54.3 grams, when evaluated by the methods disclosed in WO03/04513482, a PCT publication of Lin Wang and Thomas A. Wiesner, and assigned to Grain Processing Corporation of Muscatine, Iowa.

Example 3

A litter was prepared in a manner similar to Example 1 using ground malt sprouts, but was prepared with a smaller amount of hominy feed. The litter had the following formulation:

TABLE 4

Example 3 composition	
Ingredient	% Total Weight
Ground Citrus Peel Pellets	28.00
Fine Ground Malt Sprouts (Hammer Mill w/1/16 in screen)	29.00
Corn Starch	27.00
DCM-121 Hominy Feed (low oil content)	9.00
"Virgin" Germ	3.00
Salt	3.00
Citric Acid	1.00
Potassium Sorbate	0.10

The material prepared according to Example 3 formed a suitable animal litter.

Example 4

To the litter of Example 3 is added a puffed extruded odor-absorbing material prepared in accordance with U.S.

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Application Ser. No. 61/600,966. The odor-absorbing material is added in the amount of 2% by weight.

Example 5

This example illustrates the effect of die size. This example should not be viewed as limiting because various compositions may be processed using various forms of equipment yielding different results.

The following ingredients were blended and pelletized. In example 5, the pelletizer die size was $\frac{5}{32}$ " \times $\frac{1}{2}$ ". In comparative example 1, the die size was $\frac{3}{16}$ " \times 1".

Ingredient	% Total Weight
Fine Ground corn cob (Hammer Mill w/1/16 in screen)	53%
Fine Ground Malt Sprouts (Hammer Mill w/1/16 in screen)	20.00%
Corn Starch	20.00%
Virgin Corn Germ	3.00%
Salt	3.00%
Citric Acid	1.00%

Comparative Example 1

Ingredient	% Total Weight
Fine Ground corn cob (Hammer Mill w/1/16 in screen)	53%
Fine Ground Malt Sprouts (Hammer Mill w/1/16 in screen)	20.00%
Corn Starch	20.00%
Virgin Corn Germ	3.00%
Salt	3.00%
Citric Acid	1.00%

Example 6 and Comparative Example 2 were prepared similarly to Example 5 and Comparative Example 1.

Example 6

Ingredient	% Total Weight
Fine Ground corn cob (Hammer Mill w/1/16 in screen)	43%
Fine Ground Malt Sprouts (Hammer Mill w/1/16 in screen)	25.00%
Corn Starch	25.00%
Virgin Corn Germ	3.00%
Salt	3.00%
Citric Acid	1.00%

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Comparative Example 2

TABLE

Ingredient	% Total Weight
Fine Ground corn cob (Hammer Mill w/1/16 in screen)	43%
Fine Ground Malt Sprouts (Hammer Mill w/1/16 in screen)	25.00%
Corn Starch	25.00%
Virgin Corn Germ	3.00%
Salt	3.00%
Citric Acid	1.00%

The following results were attained.

Examples	Clump Weight
Example 5	57.9
Comparative Example 1	Failed
Example 6	57.7
Comparative Example 2	Failed

It is believed that the larger die size of comparative examples 1 and 2 cause the pelletized product to be "cooked" via the pelletizing process to a point such that the litter was not able to function satisfactorily as an animal litter product. The product was not able to form a satisfactory clump.

Example 7

The following components were blended to form a litter via pelletizing using a die size of $\frac{5}{30}$ " \times $\frac{1}{2}$ ".

TABLE

Ingredient	% Total Weight
Pine sawdust from American Wood Fibers (as-is) 20-mesh	33.00%
Fine Ground Malt Sprouts (Hammer Mill w/1/16 in screen)	30.00%
Corn Starch	29.90%
Virgin Corn Germ	3.00%
Salt	3.00%
Citric Acid	1.00%
Potassium Sorbate	0.10%

This litter had a clump weight of 54.3 grams.

It is thus seen that animal litters may be prepared in accordance with the foregoing teachings.

All percentages stated herein other than moisture percentages are specified on a dry solids basis unless otherwise indicated.

All references and previous applications cited are hereby incorporated by reference in their entireties.

Uses of singular terms such as "a," "an," are intended to cover both the singular and the plural, unless otherwise indicated herein or clearly contradicted by context. The terms "comprising," "having," "including," and "containing" are to be construed as open-ended terms. Any description, of certain embodiments as "preferred" embodiments, and other recitation of embodiments, features, or ranges as being preferred,

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or suggestion that such are preferred, is not deemed to be limiting. The invention is deemed to encompass embodiments that are presently deemed to be less preferred and that may be described herein as such. All methods described herein can be performed in any suitable order unless otherwise indicated herein or otherwise clearly contradicted by context. The use of any and all examples, or exemplary language (e.g., "such as") provided herein, is intended to illuminate the invention and does not pose a limitation on the scope of the invention. Any statement herein as to the nature or benefits of the invention or of the preferred embodiments is not intended to be limiting. This invention includes all modifications and equivalents of the subject matter recited herein as permitted by applicable law. Moreover, any combination of the above-described elements in all possible variations thereof is encompassed by the invention unless otherwise indicated herein or otherwise clearly contradicted by context. The description herein of any reference or patent, even if identified as "prior," is not intended to constitute a concession that such reference or patent is available as prior art against the present invention. No unclaimed language should be deemed to limit the invention in scope. Any statements or suggestions herein that certain features constitute a component of the claimed invention are not intended to be limiting unless reflected in the appended claims. Neither the marking of the patent number on any product nor the identification of the patent number in connection with any service should be deemed a representation that all embodiments described herein are incorporated into such product or service.

The invention claimed is:

1. A method for removal of animal waste, comprising: providing a container including an animal litter, said animal litter comprising at least about 20 weight % ground malt sprouts;

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a lubricant; and

a cohesiveness agent,

the animal litter being in the form of discrete plural particles which tend to agglomerate when wetted, the cohesiveness agent being present in an amount effective to enhance the intraparticle cohesion of the particles, said malt sprouts contributing to the agglomeration of the litter; and

wherein no more than about 5% of the ground malt sprouts particles are larger than a U.S. standard #20 mesh screen size while at least 50% of the ground malt sprouts particles are smaller than U.S. standard #40 mesh screen size, and at least 20% of the ground malt sprouts particles are smaller than a U.S. standard #80 mesh screen size;

allowing an animal to excrete waste into said litter, whereby liquid present in said container as a result of said waste causes at least a portion of said litter to agglomerate into at least one clump; and

removing said clump in said container.

2. The method of claim 1 wherein the lubricant is selected from the group consisting of corn germ, virgin corn germ, fats, oils and mixtures thereof.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein the cohesiveness agent is corn starch.

4. The method of claim 1, the litter further comprising a mold inhibitor selected from the group consisting of citric acid, potassium sorbate and mixtures thereof.

5. The method of claim 1, the litter including at least about 30 weight % malt sprouts.

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